HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**ANTEBELLUM AMERICA TEST**

*Write the letter of the most correct answer in the blank to the left of each question or statement*.

**THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE**:

* Missouri enters the Union as a slave state.
* Maine enters the Union as a free state.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**\_\_\_\_\_1. Which of the following statements completes the description of the Missouri Compromise?**

A. popular sovereignty would

determine the slavery issue in the

rest of the Louisiana Territory.

B. No slavery would be allowed in the

Louisiana Territory at all.

C. No slavery would be allowed north

of 36° 30’ N latititude.

D. slavery would be allowed in every

part of the West.

**\_\_\_\_\_2. Which of the following were supported by pro-slavery Southerners in the years leading up to the Civil War?**

A. The Wilmot Proviso

B. The Free Soil Party

C. The Republican Party

D. The Fugitive Slave Law

**\_\_\_\_\_3. The Free Soil Party believed –**

A. Western land should be sold cheap

or given away for free.

B. slavery should be banned in the

South.

C. popular sovereignty should be used

to determine the future of slavery in

the West.

D. slavery should be forbidden in all

Western Territories.

**THE COMPROMISE OF 1850**:

* California entered the Union as a free state.
* The slave trade was banned in Washington, D.C.
* Texas gave up land on its Western border to create new territories in exchange for money from the US government.
* New Mexico and Utah territories were create.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**\_\_\_\_\_4. Which of the following statements completes the Compromise of 1850:**

A. Slavery was banned in the Oregon

Country.

B. The Fugitive Slave Law would be

more strictly enforced.

C. Texas would be divided into four

slave states.

D. Immigration from China would be

banned.

**\_\_\_\_\_5. Allowing the settlers in a given territory to decide for themselves whether slavery would be legal or illegal was known as –**

A. gradualism

B. popular sovereignty

C. judicial review

D. the Freeport Doctrine

**MATCHING**. Slave Revolts in US History.

**A. The Stono Rebellion**

**B. Gabriel’s Revolt**

**C. Denmark Vesey’s Plot**

**D. Nat Turner’s Rebellion**

**E. Harper’s Ferry**

\_\_\_\_\_6. He was a free black – and a minister – from Charleston, South Carolina who organized a revolt against slavery in 1822. The plot was uncovered, and dozens were executed. The leader of the revolt was executed, and his Church was destroyed.

\_\_\_\_\_7. He planned a slave revolt in Richmond, Virginia in the year 1800. His goal was to hold the Governor of Virginia hostage, and to negotiate to free slaves. Before the plan was put into action, however, it was discovered. Dozens of conspirators were put to death.

\_\_\_\_\_8. He led a violent uprising in Virginia in 1831, which resulted in the bloodiest slave revolt in all American history. For close to a month, he hid out from the law, leaving all Virginians fearful. Over fifty whites were killed in Southampton County. He was later captured, hanged, and then skinned.

\_\_\_\_\_9. In 1739, a group of South Carolina enslaved men led by “Jemmy” attempted to escape to Spanish-controlled Florida using violent force. Dozens died in the failed effort.

\_\_\_\_\_10. John Brown organized an attack on an arsenal in Virginia during this uprising. He hope to distribute weapons to slaves and fight a guerrilla war to liberate all slaves. Instead, he was captured by the US Army, tried for treason, and executed.

**\_\_\_\_\_11. Who wrote *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*?**

A. Harriet Tubman

B. Lyman Beecher

C. Harriet Beecher Stowe

D. Louisa May Alcott

**\_\_\_\_\_12. This Congressional Act created two new territories in the Louisiana Territory region. Stephen F. Douglas sponsored the bill. Both territories would determine the issue of slavery by popular sovereignty.**

A. The Compromise of 1850

B. The Missouri Compromise

C. The Kansas-Nebraska Act

D. The Oregon Treaty

**\_\_\_\_\_13. Which two groups were fighting against one another during “Bleeding Kansas?”**

A. Americans and Englishmen.

B. Native Americans and Jayhawkers.

C. Abolitionists and Pro-Slavery men.

D. Kansans and Nebraskans.

**\_\_\_\_\_14. Which well-known abolitionist and his sons murdered a group of pro-slavery men with broadswords at Pottawatomie Creek?**

A. William Lloyd Garrison

B. Elijah Lovejoy

C. Dred Scot

D. Frederick Douglass

E. John Brown

**\_\_\_\_\_15. Which abolitionist Senator from Massachusetts was beaten with a cane by Preston Brooks after delivering an anti-slavery speech titled “The Crime Against Kansas”**

A. Henry Clay

B. John C. Calhoun

C. Daniel Webster

D. Charles Sumner

**\_\_\_\_\_16. What free-soil party was established in 1854 and was determined to prevent the spread of slavery into the Western territories?**

A. The Know Nothing Party

B. The Republican Party

C. The Whig Party

D. The Constitutional Union Party

**A SUPREME COURT VERDICT IN 1857:**

“It is too clear for dispute, that the enslaved African race were not intended to be included, and formed no part of the people who framed and adopted it….The framers of the Constitution believed that blacks had no rights which the white man was bound to respect; and that the Negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit. He was bought and sold and treated as an ordinary article of merchandise and traffic, whenever profit could be made by it.”

* *Chief Justice Roger Taney, 1857*

**\_\_\_\_\_17. What Supreme Court case was decided by the verdict above, which confirmed that slaves were property, and could be moved to any part of the United States legally – the South, the West, and even the North –**

A. *Marbury V. Maryland*

B. *Dred Scot V. Sandford*

C. *McCullough V. Maryland*

D. *Gibbons V. Ogden*

**\_\_\_\_\_18. During the Lincoln-Douglas debates, the Abraham Lincoln argued in favor of** –

A. popular sovereignty

B. the American Colonization Society

C. the Supreme Court’s verdict in the

Dred Scot case.

D. banning slavery in all of the Western

Territories.

**\_\_\_\_\_19. Which of the following statements best summarizes Southerners’ “State’s Rights” argument?**

A. Laws made by the Congress are the

supreme law of the land.

B. No amendments to the Constitution

can be allowed in the future.

C. The tariff should be high to protect

American factories and industries.

D. States had the right to reject federal

laws they called unconstitutional.

**MATCHING**. Strategies for ending slavery in America during the 19th Century.

**A. Gradualism**

**B. Compensated Emancipation**

**C. The American Colonization Society**

**D. Underground Railroad**

**E. Abolitionism**

**F. Violent Revolts**

\_\_\_\_\_20. Gabriel of Richmond, Jemmy of Charleston, Nat Turner, Denmark Vesey, and John Brown all led these in an effort to fight against slaveholders.

\_\_\_\_\_21. This strategy was used to end slavery in the North, starting around the year 1800. States insisted that slavery must end by a certain year. Generally, women would be emancipated at the age of 18; men would have to wait until they turned 21 years old.

\_\_\_\_\_22. Freed African-American slaves would be shipped abroad – to West Africa, the Caribbean, or Central America – in order to grant them their freedom – and remove them from American society.

\_\_\_\_\_23. Advocates of this method demanded an immediate end to slavery - without warning and without compensation. Frederick Douglas and William Lloyd Garrison were the most famous advocates of this method of ending slavery.

\_\_\_\_\_24. Harriet Tubman led enslaved people to freedom by following this network of safe houses and hiding places.

\_\_\_\_\_25. Paying Southern slaveholders in order to emancipate their slaves; this was a favorite strategy of Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War.

**\_\_\_\_\_26. Which candidate won the Presidential Election of 1860?**

A. John Bell

B. John Breckenridge

C. Abraham Lincoln

D. Stephen F. Douglas

**\_\_\_\_\_27. Which state almost immediately seceded from the Union upon hearing that Abraham Lincoln had been elected President? They were the first state to leave the Union** –

A. North Carolina

B. Virginia

C. South Carolina

D. Kentucky

**\_\_\_\_\_28. Withdrawal from the United States of America by a state is called –**

A. segregation

B. cession

C. serendipity

D. secession

**\_\_\_\_\_29. Which of the following cities would be the least likely destination for a traveler on the Underground Railroad?**

A. Toronto, Ontario – Canada

B. A Quaker Meeting House,

in Pennsylvania

C. Columbus, Ohio

D. Lynchburg, Virginia

**\_\_\_\_\_30. The first shots of the Civil War were fired at –**

A. Manassas Junction, Virginia

B. The Battle of Antietam

C. Fort Sumter

D. Lexington and Concord

**MATCHING.** Reformers and reform movements of the 19th Century.

**A. Elijah Lovejoy**

**B. Dorothea Dix**

**C. Horace Mann**

**D. Susan B. Anthony**

**E. Elizabeth Cady Stanton**

**F. David Walker**

**G. Carry Nation**

\_\_\_\_\_31. She was a violent supporter of the Temperance Movement, known for smashing bottles of alcohol with a battle hatchet.

\_\_\_\_\_32. She was an advocate for the reform of mental health institutions; she was outraged that mentally ill patients were thrown in jail

\_\_\_\_\_33. She was the author of the Declaration of Sentiments and the organizer of the Seneca Falls Convention who demanded woman’s suffrage.

\_\_\_\_\_34. This abolitionist newspaper editor was murdered in Alton, IL in 1837.

\_\_\_\_\_35. She was once arrested for casting a ballot in a New York election; however she never lived to see women vote in national elections.

\_\_\_\_\_36. In his *Appeal* to enslaved people, he claimed that violence – even murder – of slaveholding masters was justified because slavery was such an evil, wretched institution.

\_\_\_\_\_37. He founded the common school movement in order to educate students as to how to participate in a democratic republic.

**MATCHING**. Social Movements in US History.

**A. Temperance**

**B. Woman’s Suffrage**

**C. Abolitionism**

**D. Seneca Falls Convention**

**E. Nativism**

**F. States’ Rights**

**G. Popular Sovereignty**

**H. Free Soil**

\_\_\_\_\_38. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and many others demanded that women should have the right to vote in national elections. They were in favor of this.

\_\_\_\_\_39. Allowing the settlers of western territories to determine for themselves whether or not to allow slavery is referred to by this term. Senator Stephen F. Douglas was the strongest advocate for this.

\_\_\_\_\_40. Parties which were strongly opposed to allowing slavery in any of the Western Territories were known as this kind of a party. The Republicans of the 1850s are an example of this kind of a political party.

\_\_\_\_\_41. This is defined as “hostility towards foreigners.” Irish and Chinese immigrants suffered as a result during the 1840s.

\_\_\_\_\_42. Opposition to the use of alcohol because of the damage it causes to society is the core belief of reformers for this.

\_\_\_\_\_43. At this meeting in upstate New York, women demanded the right to vote for the first time. Elizabeth Cady Stanton wrote the Declaration of Sentiments, and in the document, she demanded that women be granted suffrage rights.

\_\_\_\_\_44. The belief that states had the right to nullify national laws – or to simply secede from the United States for that matter – are both beliefs within this political philosophy.

\_\_\_\_\_45. People like William Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglas who demanded an immediate end to slavery without any compensation were advocates of this reform.

**ESSAY CHOICES**. Answer one of the following essays in the space provided below.

1. Explain how the United States government changed its views on slavery in the West between 1820 and 1858. How did the Missouri Compromise, the Compromise of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the Dred Scot Supreme Court decision each attempt to resolve the debate over slavery? How did the Lincoln-Douglas debates illustrate a divide in the North over the issue of slavery?

2. Many methods were attempted in order to end slavery, including abolitionism, gradual emancipation, compensated emancipation, colonization, and even violent revolutions. Evaluate how effective each method was at ending slavery? Which method offered the United States the most promising chance to end the division over slavery without resorting to bloodshed and violence?

3. Describe the role that women played in advocating for social reforms during the 19th Century. Identify at least three (3) social reform movements which women participated in and describe how effective the reform campaigns were. Then, describe the contributions of at least four (4) different women to the various movements. Provide as many specific details in your answer as possible.

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